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rejection, the conservation and accumulation, and the origination of new elements of thought, valuation, and method. Part II discusses the effects of socialization upon social progress in general. It divides social progress into three stages: the kinship stage; the personal stage—feudal type and town type; and the impersonal stage, in which “not only are impersonal relations substituted for personal relations, but the whole personality no longer functions in industry”; labor is treated like a commodity and society as it touches the individual embodies itself in the impersonal “authority,” in the editorial “we,” in ties of “impersonal interest,” and in fashion and public opinion against which individual protest is futile, and in which individual self-confidence is often weakened and the universe itself becomes, not the realm of personal providence, but of an impersonal natural mechanism. Part III discusses the rôle of socialization in personal development.

In giving primacy to socialization as the determinant of social evolution, especially in its higher stages, the author does not ignore the existence of geographic, economic, and biologic causes. Though he has eyes for limitations and obstacles, he is, on the whole, eminently hopeful. He believes that we are evolving an order to be characterized by “economic security and realized democracy” in which “competition will be raised from the economic to the intellectual plane” (p. 201) and that already the amount and dissemination of our knowledge has outrun its practical utilization. Socialization is the dominant condition of further progress, and the socializing of the individual includes this: “that he consciously shapes his aims and purposes to harmonize with the promotion of the co-ordinated welfare of all members of society.”

The book contains thinking that is independant and vigorous; it is at once historical and practical, and it sets forth a phase of social wisdom which deserves to be thus lifted into prominence.

EDWARD C. HAYES

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The Iowa State Federation of Labor. By LORIN STUCKEY. Iowa City: The University of Iowa. Pp. 147.

This doctoral dissertation, in the preface suggests the state as the unit of investigation of the organized labor movement in America and anticipates “that a series of monographs will yet be written on organized labor in the several commonwealths.”

The book is divided into five chapters preceded by an introduction dealing with “Knights of Labor” and “Trade Unionism to 1893.” The

constitution of the State Federation is reproduced in an appendix. Both a special and a general bibliography are given at the close of the book. On p. 116 appears a map of Iowa showing the distribution of unions.

The chapter headings are as follows: I, "History of the State Federation of Labor"; II, "Annual Conventions of the State Federation of Labor"; III, "Structure and Government"; IV, "Policies"; V, "Influence."

The history of the organization has been one of growth, interrupted, at times, by jurisdictional disputes and by other obstacles, but it has been under the leadership of strong men, a number of whom have held state offices. The Federation has consistently stood for progressive legislation, and for encouraging and strengthening the organization of labor. Educational work figures large in the program. Insistence on the union label is carried into the convention procedure in the "Label Order of Business," which calls upon those to rise "who insist that union clerks wait on them," "who purchase only union made cigars and tobacco," "who patronize only union restaurants," etc., "whose hats bear the union label," etc., etc., through a dozen comprehensive items. The closing sentence evidences the author's conclusions concerning the Federation: ". . . both consciously and unconsciously, organized labor has exerted a considerable influence upon the history of Iowa in recent years, because of the fact that its leaders have been prominent in the formation and execution of the modern humanitarian and industrial policies of the state" (p. 115).

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The Psychology of the Negro: An Experimental Study. By GEORGE OSCAR FERGUSON, JR. (Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy and Psychology, XXV, No. 1.) New York: Science Press, 1916. Pp. 138. \$1.25; cloth, \$1.50.

There have been in recent years a number of attempts to assess the intellectual capacity of the Negro, and define, with something of scientific exactness, the mental status of the race. In 1895 R. M. Bache measured the reaction time of twelve whites, eleven Indians, and ten Negroes. These experiments showed that the responses of the whites were slower, those of the Indians quicker, than those of the Negroes, to auditory, visual, and electrical stimulations. Bache assumes that rapidity of the automatic movements is an evidence of mental inferiority.